BLAINE'S REPLY TO RUDINI.

The Secretary of State Talks Plainly to the Italian Premier.

HE FLATLY REFUSES TO GRANT INDEMNITY

Mr. Webster's Decision in the Spanish Affair Cited as an Instance.

ITALY UNDULY PRESSING THE MATTER.

The United States Will Not be Hurried in the Investigation.

THE FULL TEXT OF RUDINGS DISPATCH.

The Demands for the Widows of the Italian Victims Boldly Reiterated.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REPLY.

Characteristic of His Power to Evade the Real Issue-Climax of the Rupture Truly Reached-Italy's Action on its Reception Engerly Looked Forward to.

Washington, D. C., April 15,-(Special.1came known early this afternoon that Secretary Blaine's reply to Rudini has been transmitted through the Italian legation. In short, the State Department was fairly overfor the correspondence. All requests were positively refused, it being openly declared that the correspondence would not be made public until after 4 o'clock P. M., as it was wish of the Secretary that the afternoon

papers should not get the letters.

Finally, about 4 o'clock, Chief-Clerk Brown gave copies of the correspondence to the several news associations, at the same time binding them to keep the matter absolutely secret until late in the afternoon, so as to prevent any paper from getting out a liste extra.

This evening everybody who could gain

Marquis Imperalli slast note, which includes the Rudini dispatch and Secretary Blaine's reply, reads as follows:

ly, reads as follows:

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891.

Ir. Secretary of State, —I hasten to acceledge the receipt of the note which Your selency did me the honor to address to me the list instant in reply to that whereby the Fava informed you of his departure lieave.

THE DEMAND REPEATED.

The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begin can the diplomatic incident be consid-

BECKETARY BLAINE'S REPLY.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1891,
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your note dated April 2d. It contains a second telegram from the Marquis
Budin, a part of which I here quote. "The
Government of the King of Italy has asked
nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the
punishment of the gailty parties without the
warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian
Government now repeats the same demand.
Not notil the Foderal Government shall have
explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

RUDIN'S TREFORM.

matic incident be considered as closed."

RUDDIN'S TRIKORAM.

This Government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of Marquis Rudin's telegram of March 24th. It was delivered at the State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand and impressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram:

"Bone, March 24.—Italian Minister, Washington,—Our requests to the Federal Governmentare very simple, Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities, Our right, therefore, to denine and obtain the punishment of the murdevers and indemnity for the rectims is unquestionable. It cotton the panishment of the microcres and ob-demnity for the rictims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken. I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our disastisfaction by the recalling of the Minister of His Majesty from a country where

is unable to obtain justice. (Rupini,

THE MEANING MISCONSTRUED.

The words undersecred are expressly those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this Government with the very material qualification of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini. You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2d in these words:

"Meanwhile His Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Pederal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries."

In vitue of the reaction of two countries."

If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1, he will discover that I did not "recognize that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue to be tween the two of the treaties in force between the two

countries."
What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States Government refused to take this demand of indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply: The United States so far from refusing has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italians who may have been wronged by a violation of rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded February 26, 1871."

WAS THE TREATY VIOLATED. The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "be wronged by a violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance haves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that the considerations of general subject be submitted to the pulgment of an thalan government.

As a precedent of great value the case under consideration recalls the conclusion maintained to Mr. Woster in Pol, when he was Secretary of State under President Fillmore, In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demoished the building in which the office

cleans in Havana and the banishment to the nines of nearly two hundred citizens is United States. The victims were all bers of the abortive Lopez expedition. In amount of these depredations of a mob-the property of the Spanish Consul as as against the Spanish subjects, bon Cal-in De La Barca, the Minister of Spain, nobel indemnification for all the losses, outcal and terrocal

But when pressed by the Spanish Minister o afford indemnity to Spanish subjects in-ured by the mob in common with American and indeminity to Spanish strapects in by the mob in common with American me, Mr. Webster declined to accele to emand, and gave his reasons as follows: (Government susposes that the rights panish Consul, a public officer residing under the protection of the United States roment are different from those of sh subjects who have come into the ry-to-mingle with our citizens, and are parsin their private business and ob. The former may claim special indominity, there are entitled to such protection as is ed to our own citizens. While, therefore, losses of individuals, private Spanish ets, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is stood that many American citizens sufficient discussions of the coming voluntarily to reside in the distates, have certainly no cause of laint. They are protected by the same and the same administration of law maive born citizens of this is. They have, in fact, some advantagements of the state in which they happen to be a price is themselves, secret for any liquides done to their ited States or the State courts at their

INDEMNITY PINALLY GRANTED.

INDEMNITY FINALLY GRANTED.

It is proper, however, to add that two as after Mr. Webster wrote the foregoing e. Congress, in recognition of certain channess conduct for the part of the winds and unjustifiedly invaded the list who had unjustifiedly invaded the list of Cuba, exacted a joint resolution appeared by President Fillmore, March 3, 1854, last they of his term, indemnifying the mish Consultant other Spanish subjects the losses sustained in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans to 1851. The considerations upon which self-estimated in the New Orleans the losses a sustained in the New Orleans the losses assured to the Italian subjects. The list is especially guaranteed in the 21 section of life-saving service, in his respect of the wreck of the bark Dictator, made to Superintendent Kimball, censurer keeper F. Drinkwater, in the proposed of the bark Dictator, made to Superintendent Kimball, censurer keeper F. Drinkwater in the proposed of the station, for failure to employ all the means at his command for the rescue of the means at his command to the rescue of the station, for failure to employ all the means at his command for the rescue of the station, for failure to employ all the means at his command for the rescue of the means at his command for the rescue of the means at his command for the rescue of the means of the station, for failure to employe and the board of visitors appointed by the

aver of surviving father or mother, or either of them, for the space of one year from the cath. Article 2316 - invery person is responsible for the damage he occasions, not merely whis act, but by his negligence, his impruence, or his wast of skill. Article 2324 - He he causes another person to do an alawful act, or assists or charges in the commission of it, answerable in seldio with that the foverment of the United States would of justified in resting on argument and the nodusion of Mr. Webster, if the mob of larch 14, 1891, did not, in some of its charac-

As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans the President directed that the Attorney General cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all the facts connected therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under Federal laws of the Federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that prosecution can be maintained under the statues of the United States the case will be presented to the next grand jury according to the usual methods of criminal administration, but if it shall be found as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisana, the President can do no more than urge upon the State officers the day of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisana aerly as the 19th of March. It said that the case can be procecuted only in the State courts of Louisana, and if the usual judicial investigation of proceedings under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked.

THE GRAND JUEN INVESTIGATING.

It is understood that the State grand jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such will be so. The United States did not by the treaty with Italy insure the lives or property of her Italian subjects residing in our territory. No Government is able, how.

ever high its constitution, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens neams violence promoted by individual malice or by sudden popular tunnin. The foreign resident must be content in such case, to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen, and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country. The courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries. In the treaty, the first, second, third and notably the twenty-third articles, clearly limits the rights guaranteed to the citizens of contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free necess to the courts of justice.

FOREIGNERS NOT A FAVORED CLASS.

FOREIGNESS NOT A FAVORED CLASS.

Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more string and construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injuries inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government or of its officers, but of an individual or a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have consider at the unlawful act or lawing timely notice of threatoned danger have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precaution as to amount to countwance. If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects, who were resident or demiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protesting life and property in that city contineed at the work of the mot, or upon proper notice or information of threatened danger failed to take any steps for the preservation of public peace, and afterwards to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under ened danger failed to take any steps for the preservation of public peace, and afterwards to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under such circumstances feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress, with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

Accept sir, the renewed assumaces of my high consideration.

[Signed.] James G. Blaine.

Phovingson, R. L. April 15.—A public peace and arbitration meeting was held here this evening, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of a speedy settlement of difficulties with Italy by diplomacy or arbitration.

NATAL CHANGES.

The Employes Placed Under the Civil Service Regulations Naval Academy.

Washington, April 15.—As foreshadowed in Secretary Tracy's speech at Boston an order was to-day issued from the Navy De-partment which in effect placed all navy-yard employes under the civil service regula-tions. All positions of foreman or master mechanic at the Norfolk Navy Yard are de-clared vacant July 1st, and a board will be convened to examine applicants at Norfolk on June 8th. All positions of foreman or master mechanic at the New York Navy Yard are de-clared vacant June 1st, and a board of naval officers has been appointed to condust ex-aminations of applicants May 11th. Similar orders will be issued soon affecting employes in other yards. order was to-day issued from the Navy De-

orders will be issued soon affecting employes in other yards.

The Navy Department to-day announced the board of visitors appointed by the President and Congress to the Naval Academy for 180 as follows. Senators Chamiler and Harris: Representatives Dolliver, of Iowa, and Herbert, of Ausbanns, Commodore J. A. Greer, United States Navy: Hon G. N. Tillman, of Tennessee, Mr. Charles M. Coffin, of Massachusetts, Hon, A. R. McGill, ex-Governor of Minnesota; George W. Alberton, of Pennsylvania, Austin Corbin, of New York, and Edward Biere, of Kansas.

The following postmasters have been appointed in Virginia S.A. Fubank, at Eubanks, Lancaster, vice D. C. Eubank; F. C. Allen, Tredway, Prince Edward county, vice J. D. Dobs, resigned F. E. Brock, Longwiew, Isle of Wight county, vice J. K. Brock, deceased; E. M. Taylor, Taylorsville, Hanover county, vice J. W. Taylor, Taylorsville, Hanover county, vice J. W. Taylor, Testined, Hanover county, vice J. W. Taylor, resigned.

In Virginia the postofice at Eastriew, Floyd county, a discontrated, Majiwill et to Floyd county a discontrated.

in Virginia the postofice at Fastview, Floyd county, is discontinued. Mail will go to Floyd Courthouse.

Secretary Tracy, who has been ill for several days, was so much improved to-day that he resumed his duties at the Navy Department.

Mrs. Mary Frances Halford, wife of Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to the President, died here at 8 o'clock this morning, of he mis homoshits.

THE DIAMOND.

The Browns Defeat the Columbus...Balti-mores Have a Pic-Nic With the Athletics.

bunched their hits and the Columbus bunched their errors in the sixth inning, giving the

that chamberian all over the fold. In the third inning eleven men faced him and eight runs were made. Raltimores had an effective pitcher in Cunningham, and it was not until the sixth that the visitors scored a run. Raltimores. 0008222000-14 Athletics 00000000004-4 Ratteries Cunningham and Townsend, Chamberlain and Milligan. Umpire, Snyder.

At Washington: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1-2 Washingtons 1 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 -6 Batteries: Keefe and Hart, Daly and Murphy. Umpire, Jones. At Philadelphia (exhibition): Philadelphias, 8; Buffalos, 5.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Chicago, Li., April 15.—Championship base-ball in the Western Association will begin to-merrow. The teams are more evenly matched than ever before, for the playing strength has been increased through drafts from the National and Players' Leagues and American Association. Since last year it has advanced to the dignity of a major league, equal in authority to the National League, with which it will contest for supremacy in the world's championship.

To-merrow's games are: St: Paul at Kansas City, Minneapolis at Lincoln, Milwaukoe at Omaha, Sioux City at Denver.

The Chicago Election.

CRICAGO, April 15.—After canvassing the returns of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth. Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards the election board adjourned. Cregier lost four votes and Washburn gained three in the Fourth Ward.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Confederate Veterans and G. A. R. Alike Greet the President at Atlanta.

WARMLY WELCOMED IN CHATTANOOGA.

"Uncle Jerry" Rusk so Well Pleased That He Has Decided to Remain During the Entire Trip. Public Reception.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 15 .- When the Presidential train arrived in this vicinity at the depot an immense concourse had assembled. Railroad cars, telegraph poles and all manner of structures were used by those anxious to get a glimpse of the President. Cheering for half an hour was incessant. As the train steamed along crowds of people cheered Instily, closing in on the train and following it, running its wake. The streets of the busi-ness portion of the city were fairly jammed with people who gave their lungs full

med with people who gave their lungs full vent.

As the train came to a standstill Governor Northern, who had sent Colonel West, of his staff, to meet the President at Marietta, came on the platform, and grasping the President's hand said; "Mr. President -I welcome you to feorigia, and I am sure you will find us loyal and hospitable." The President's party and local committee took carriages after leaving the train and passed through a line of Grand Army of the Republic men and a committee of Confederate Voteratus and proceeded in a procession through the principal streets to Pench-tree creek battle-held on the ont-skirts of the city, where Colonel Harrison commanded the Seventieth Indiana during the great fight there.

A FURLIC RECEPTION.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

A FUNCE RECEPTON.

A number of houses on the streets along which the President passed were decorated with bunting. At the battle-field the party went on fost on a part of it, but did not go far enough to see the position occupied by he President's regiment. On the return to the city the Presidential party dined at the Kimball House, and at 7 o'clock went to the State capital building, where a reception to the public was held by the President until 8 o'clock.

Perciscic.

Large numbers of people attended the reception. Governor Northern, Mayor Hemphall, and sixty-one other prominent clizens assisted the President in receiving. When the reception was over the President's party went to the Executive Mansion and held a card reception to prominent citizens.

HE ADDRESSES SCHOOL-BOYS.

On his way from the Capitol to the Governor's mansion, President Harrison, stopped at a night school, where he made a short speech to the boys. He said: "I am glad to be with you to night. Having but a few minutes to spare, I would offer a few words of encouragement to you. Most, if not all of you, are here at night because your circumstances are such that the day must be given to toil. The day is your earning period the night must, therefore, be set a just for study. I am glad to see that so many of you find it in your learnts to be here in this school. It is a very hopeful sign. It has in it the promise that you will each become usoful estigates in this country. Pluck and energy are two essential elements, with them a boy wants to be semething. With pluck and energy success is secretal. There is day of home above every be with you to night. Having but a few initues to spare, I would offer a few words of encouragement to you. Most, if not all of you, are here at night because your errounstances are such that the day must be given to toll. The day is your ecaning period the night must, therefore, be set apart for study. Lam glad to see that so many of you find it in your hearts to be here in this school. It is a very hopeful sign. It has in it the promise that you will each become useful critizens in this country. Pluck and energy are two essential elements; with them a roy wants to be something. With pluck and energy success is assured. There is a day of hope above every one of you. I bid you good choer, and would offer encouragement to every one of you, and I know you may be useful and honorable citizens in this community, whose officers have taken the interest to organize this school for your benefit. I very sincerely and earnestly wish you Godspeed. Stick to your studies and don't neglect to acquire a needful elication, and you may one day occupy the positions of honor which are held by those to day in charge of the affairs of your city.

At 16 check the reception ended and the party went to the train and retired for the night.

Secretary Rusk, who intended leaving the

night.
Secretary Rusk, who intended leaving the party at Houston, Tex., has decided to temain during the entire trip.

during the entire trip.

ARCEPTION IN CHATTANOGOA.

CHATTANOGOA, TRNN., April 15.—When the Presidential train reached here at 8:30 o'clock this morning fully three thousand people were assembled at the station. A sainte of one lumdred guns was fired as the President descended from the steps of the train in the Union depot, one of the largest in the South. The heavy pillars of the depot were draped with the national colors and draped in evergreets, about the main crit to the street were the words "Welcome to President Harrison."

The electric cars, completly covered with flags and bunting, awaited the party half a silook from the Carter-street entrance of the depot, and from the depot arch to the cars two lines of policemen were drawn up in full uniform.

The reception committee numbered fifty, including Judge B. M. McKey, ex-F stimster General, ex-Congressman H. Clay Evans, A. M. Sharp, Postoffice Inspector Tominison, president of the Chamber of Commerce Major J. E. Shapp, and the rest of the Board of Trade J. B. Marrism, Mayor of Chattanocga, Adeiph S. Ochs, proprietor of the Chattanocga, Times: John W. Stone, postmaster: Judge Whiteside, of the County Court: ministers from leading congregations and representative colored men. The party was joined here by Mr. and Mrs. Carter Harrison, the President's brother and assersial-law, from Nashville. The train had been announced to arrive at 8 o'clock sharp, but on account of breakfasting at the Sherman Heights, five miles from the city, it was delayed thirty minutes. The streets of the city were crowded, ed. the surrounding towns fiberally contributed the city.

Lookout Mountain.

Selma, Alaa., April 15.—A large and entlusiastic meeting of prominent citzens of this city met boday, and appointed a committee of fifty, with Judge G. H. Craig as chairman, to meet the President at Birmingham to-mor-

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company.

Proma, Lt., April 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was held at the office of the company as held at the office of the company at noon to-day, and was well attended by representatives from all parts of the country, most of whom came armed with proxies of those who were unable to attend. The roll-call showed that 295,215 shares were represented at the meeting. This being the first annual meeting of stockholders of the company since its reorganization a full board of nine directors had to be elected.

The result of the election showed that eight of the old directors were elected and one new one, as follows: Joseph B. Greenhut, Adolph Woolner, Warren Corning, William Hobart, Lewis Green, Herbert L. Terrell, Peter J. Hennessy, Nelson Morris, Julius B. French.

French, the newly elected director is a promi-nent and wealthy business man of Cleveland, Ohio. He was recommended and endorsed by the large Eastern stockholders. The presi-dent's report was given in full and was re-ceived with much applause, the showing being deemed highly satisfactory.

The Czarowitz's Visit.

San Francisco, Cal., April 15.—According to to-day's advices from Japan by steamer the Czarowitz is not coming to this country. A Chinese paper says that although his visit to Japan is estensibly made as a tour his actual object seems to be the observation of the efficiency of the military preparations of that country, especially on its northern frontier.

The Eddy Creek breaker at Oliphant, Pa., belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was burned last night. Loss, \$100,000.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Interesting Session of the Second Day's Proccedings. The Speeches.

Kansas City, Mo., April 15,-It was almost 10 o'clock when the gavel of Chairman Franeis called the Commercial Congress to order

In o'clock when the gavel of Chairman Francis called the Commercial Congress to order this morning. The first business was the report of the committee on rules and order of business, which presented the programme for the days proceedings. On the subsidiary topic of general business Mr. F. J. Skiff, of Denver, read a paper on "Population and Raw Material."

Ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas, spoke for about half an heur. His talk was principally on the fact of a general depression, and he said that while his people might be called "calamity howlers," they would keep up the howl till such time as the causes for the depression were removed.

A mention of reciprocity elicited much appliance. Dr. Parsons, of the Agreeditural Department at Washington, was called upon next, owing to the absence of Mr. Hall. Dr. Parsons was sent by Secretary Rusk to represent the department. He said: It has been said that we have not money enough. I will not discuss this further than to say that fyou want a market you must have the goods in demand and you will have a market. The reason markets are not open is on account of the condition of things in other countries and not allow the guestion he said. "If y a make silver and gold comes plenty as luckleberries it will be as cheap as luckleberries. Mr. McKelver, of Ohio, began the five-minute debate. He said the cause of the depression was over-production and alarming increase of importations from foreign bands. Mr. Smalley, of Minnesota, did not want an inflated paper-money volume to be taken as the standard volume. Adjourned till 1.30 F. M.

The committee on rules and order of businesses.

PROPRAMME REPORTED.

Adjourned till 1:30 F. M.

PROGRAMME REPORTED.

The committee on rules and order of business reported the programme for the night session. After a long wrangle an amendment to the rules permitting a delegate to vote on all questions was adopted. The roll of States was then called for resolutions. Lomisana's resolution demanded deep water in the gulf harbors, improvement of the Mississippi river indiscriminate immigration is an evil and should be restricted. [Applause.]

California: Secret assassination societies being dangerous, as shown in New Orleans, Congress should pass a law making it a felony to be a member of any such society, permanently disqualifying all such members from rights of citizenship and making each member an accessory before the fact for all crimes committed by the society. F. A. Thompson offered a resolution recommending the construction of a canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Mr. Smalley, of Minnesota had a large batch of resolutions dealing with the tarif, money and railways.

Minnesota had a large batch of resolutions dealing with the tarif, money and railways.

Several of them were read, and the others were referred to the committee on resolutions.

THANKE FOR "UNCLE JERRY."

Cardinal Cibbons and the Bishops of the Bal-

VANNAH, GA., April 15.—[Special.]—Cardi-Baltimore met here to-day in secret session for

Baltimore met here to-day in secret session for five hours, and at the close the Cardinal announced that the action of the meeting had been all conditional, and could not be made public as yet.

Those present were the Cardinal and Bishops Becker, Kain, Moore, Northrep, Curetis, Padd and Van Pe Vyver. It is generally understood that the position of the Church toward secret societies was thoroughly discussed, and together with the advisability of dividing the province of Baltimore into two Archepiscopal sessions. Cardinal Gibbons is said to favor this, as it would relieve him of much labor that could well be attended to

by another.

It is generally believed this will be done and another, Bishop Decker, of this cits, or Bishop Northrop, of Charleston, made Archbishop. The new See would probably in

clude North and South Caronna, Groups.
Florida.
Whatever action is taken by the council it must first be submitted to the convention of the srchbishops, which will be held in the West some time during this summer. After the archbishops approve of this step the documents will be forwarded on for final action to-night.
A public reception was tendered the visitors and hundreds were introduced to them.

Brutal Work of White Caps.

Brutal Work of White Caps.
Wirexino, W. Va., April 15.—Last night
the residence of Henry Church, Sr., who lived
in Wetael county, about thirty miles south of
Wheeling, was visited by a band of masked
men and the house and all the sarrounding
outbuildings were destroyed by fire, the attacking party applying the torch on all sides.
Three women and one man who occupied
Mr. Church's house were taken from the
burning buildings and whipped in a most
brutal manner. The man was then driven
into the woods and has not since been seen.
He was almost entirely naked. The women He was almost entirely naked. The women have also disappeared. The White-Caps de-clared their object to be to clear the immoral atmosphere,

Rioters on Trial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., April 15.—The hearing in the case of the twenty-seven rioting strikers, who were prosecuted by Colonel Schoonmaker for assaulting his superintendent, Rosser, at the Jamestown plant, came up before Justice Dawson here to-day. Master-Workman Peter Wise, Secretary Barker and other leaders were on hand; but their attorney asked that bail in \$100 each be accepted, and the men would waive a hearing. This was agreed to, and the men entered bail for the June term of the court.

Asad Death.

Columnia, S. C., April 15.—A special from Spartanburg says Miss Christopher, a lovely young lady eighteen years of age, of Fairmount, this county, while setting fire to logs piled on new ground on her father's place vesterday afternoon had her elothing ignited. Before assistance could be rendered she was terribly burned. She died from the effects of her injuries this morning. her injuries this morning.

Columbia, S. C., April 15.—A special from Johnston says the heaviest rain and hall storm experienced in many years fell this evening, lasting twenty minutes. The ground was covered to the depth of an inch with hall. Early vegetables are destroyed. Forty-two years ago this day snow fell here three inches deep.

The Times says that the American Union was nearly riven a generation ago on the question of States' rights, and will hardly revive it now when sectional feuds are forgotten. Italy seems to have acted too hastily.

FAVA'S RECALL A FAILURE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Contemptible Piece of Acting on the Part of the Italian Government.

CRISPI LAUGHS AT RUDINI'S EXPENSE

The Whole Story Shortly to be Made Public, to the Discomfiture of the Premier. Foreign Events of Interest.

(By Cable to the Times.) London, April 15.-A dispatch from Rome says that there is no doubt there in well-informed circles that the recall of Fava was a contemptible piece of acting on the part of the Italian Government, and that the whole story will shortly be made public, to the dis-

comiture of the Rudini Cabinet.

Official papers are in existence showing that Fava had asked and his Government had granted him leave of absence before the New Orleans massacre was heard of or had occurred, and that Rudini had afterward determined to give a drainate and bravado aspect to the Minister's holiday by proclaiming it a recall. He really expected to frighten Americans, and falling to do so has made himself such an object of ridicule that he may have to retire in shame and leave the field to Crispi, who is doing everything possible to add to his successor's embarrassment. Should Crispi regain power it is expected that he will give the whole correspondence to the public. The levying of new taxes, which is now recognized as the only way out of the financial slough, cannot fail to hasten Rudini's downfall. Even had Crispi remained in power these taxes would have to be imposed, and his retirement has saved bim from the unpopularity that will attend their imposition. The Daily News condemns America's treatment of Italy and says it must be fine sport for Mr. Blaine that the melancholy business has been characterized throughout with an utter want of sympathy of Italy's patriotic anger.

A dispatch to the Chronicle says that a comfiture of the Rudini Cabinet.

anger.

A dispatch to the Chronicle says that a number of Italian newspapers sont to America have been returned to Italy with the New York official postage stamp on them, declaring their entry into the United States to be for-

bidden.

The Standard regards Blaine's reply to Rudinias very able, and is curious to see lindini's response. The paper says it is difficult to see how the Mafa can she through the meshes of the net set for them.

CHILL'S CIVIL CONTEST. Another Desperate Battle Fought Which Re-

sults in a Victory for the Insurgents. (By Cable to The Times.)
Pants, April 15.—Dispatches received here
from Chili state that a desperate battle, resulting in a victory for the Chilian insurgents,

has been fought at Copiapo (or San Francisco de Silva, as it is also known), the capital of the province of Atacsma, thirty miles from the sea.

Only meagre details of the battle are given, which say that the insurgents, after a long and determined struggle, defeated, with heavy lose, a force of three thousand of President Halmaceda's troops. Dispatches, which are supposed to originate from mangent sources, add that the insurgents are increasing steadily in strength, and that they intend shortly to march upon the capital, Santiago de Chili, as well as upon Valparaiso, the principal port of Chili.

BISMARCK'S CANDIDACY. His Friends and Eaemies Both at Work Pro

and Con.

(By Cable to The Times.) LONDON, April 15 .- Prince Bismarck is at Friedrichsruhe to-day and his Honor denied bimself to all but intimate friends. He re-

pinself to all out intimate friends. He re-juised to say anything on the subject of the Gestemunde election.

A number of Socialists left Hamburg early this morning for Gestemunde to use their influence against Bismarek, and many others have been there since Sunday. It is known that all the influence that officials can exert is being used to defeat the ex-Chancellor, and the singular spectacle for Prussia has been witnessed of Government officials and the

watch the election and dowhat they can in his

Parnell and Healey Lock Horns.

Ify Cable to The Times.)

London, April 15.—The House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill making permanent the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sundays, and including in its provisions the cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Limerick.

Mr. Parnell protested against the extension of the bill to Cork. He said that the Libernis had been arging for years that Irish members should decide Irish matters, and upon a simple question of eating and drinking the Libernis might have shown greater attachment to the principles they proclaimed.

Mr. Maurice Healy said that neither on this nor on other questions did Mr. Furnell represent Cork. "It," he added, "he wants to test the truth of this, let him keep his promise to face the polls."

The Provincial Bank a Pailure.

The Provincial Bank a Psilure.

(By Cable to The Times.)

BUENOS AYRES, April 15.—Efforts which have been made to enable the Provincial Bank to resume outsiness with a capital of \$130,000,000 have not met with success.

This, combined with the split in the Union Civica and continued opposition to General Roca, Minister of the Interior, who resigned yesterlay, considerably aggravated the political and financial situation and created an increased feeling of distrust in the future.

The assets of the Provincial Bank are estimated at \$30,100,000, and the liabilities \$21,200,000. Governor Costa has sent a message to the Provincial Farliament, suggesting the modification of the charter, and appealing to all to assist him in saving the bank.

The document attacks the National Argentine Government and makes important disclosures as to its financial methods, which have caused a sensation. General Roco and the Union Civica have issued counter-mank festos.

Grace Hawthorne Case.

(By Cable to The Times.)

Losnon, April 15.—The official report in the case of Grace Hawthorne, the American actress, who was forced into the bankrupter court on a claim pressed by Yorke Stevens and Harvey Morel, two English actors, was presented to-day. The report places Miss. Hawthorne's liabilities at 415.783. The defendant did not make a proposal to be adminded a bankrupt.

judged a bankrupt. Bismarck in the Lend.

(By Cable to The Times.)

BERLIN, April 15.—Forty districts at Geo-temude give Bismarck 3,223; Schmalfiled (soc.), 3,264; Adon (Fressinge), 1,630; Plate (Guelph), 1,334. There will probably be a re-ballot between Bismarck and Schmalfield.

(By Cable to The Times.) Lisnon, April 15.—The Cabinet has resigned. The King will announce his action to-mor-

Edward Greene Dead. [By Cable to The Times.] LONDON, April 15.—Edward Greene (Con-servative), member of the House of Com-mons for the northwest division of Suffolk,

WHERLING, W. VA., April 15.—Dr. John Pipes, a leading citizen of Wheeling, was rested last night, charged with having robb the grave of Charles Watse Backer, who di last January.